

2016

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016

UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

DEC 2015



**MYANMAR**

Photo: ©UNICEF Myanmar/2015/Kyaw Kyaw Winn



UNITED NATIONS

TOTAL POPULATION  
OF MYANMAR

51.4M

PEOPLE LIVING IN  
CONFLICT AREAS

8.5M

PEOPLE IN NEED

1,020,000

includes 460,000  
affected by 2015 floods

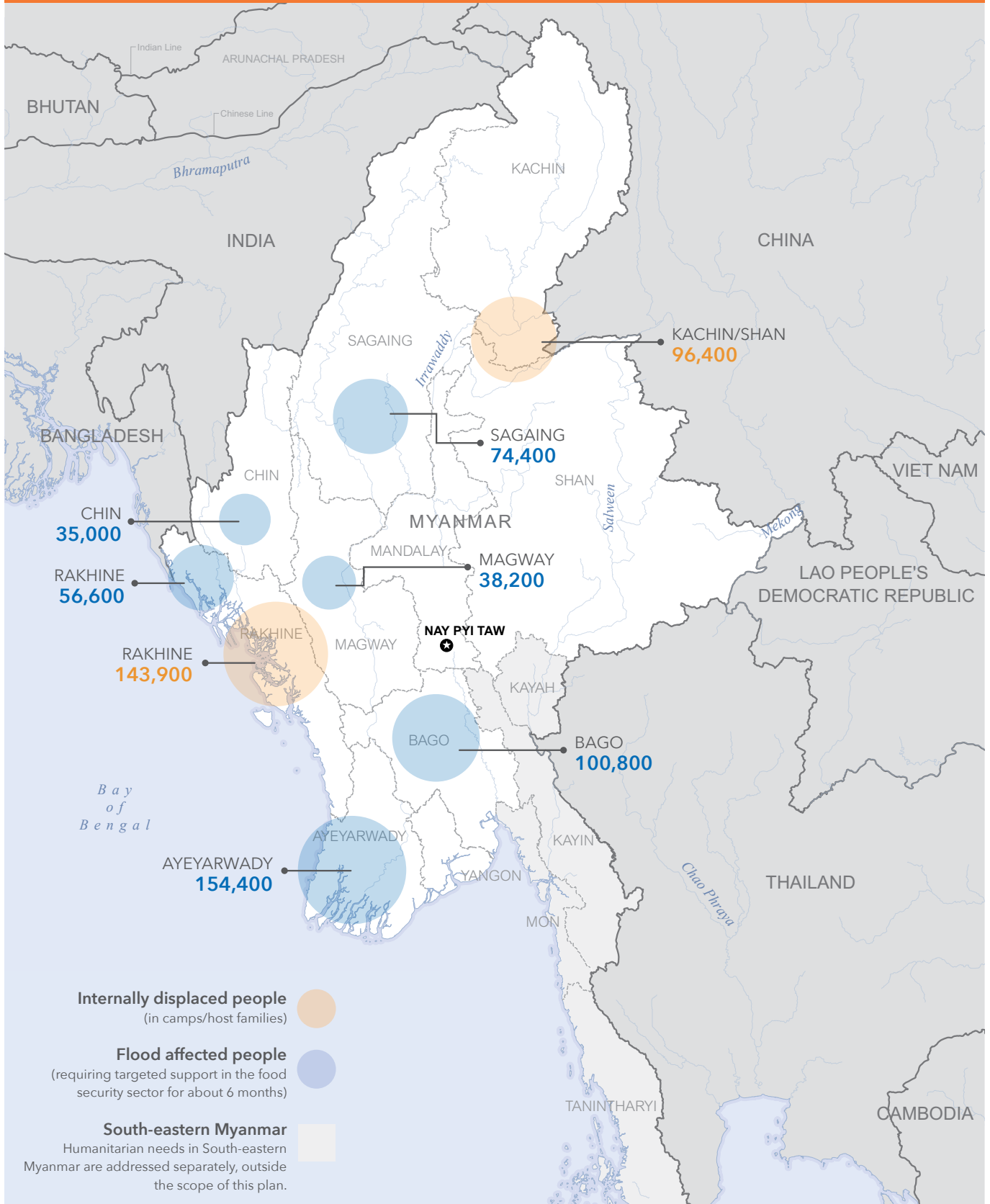
PEOPLE TARGETED

1,020,000

includes 460,000  
affected by 2015 floods

REQUIREMENTS  
(US\$) MILLIONS

\$190



## FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN  
COORDINATOR

The landmark election of November 2015 ushers in a new chapter in Myanmar's democratic journey. The peace process is also at an important juncture, with a new process of political dialogue starting up as a result of the nationwide ceasefire agreement that was signed by the Government with eight ethnic armed groups in October 2015. As the country continues its democratic transition and its political and economic reforms, the humanitarian and development community must be ready to adapt its strategies and activities in line with the rapidly evolving situation.

Myanmar continues to face many humanitarian needs. With close to a quarter of a million displaced people in camps in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states, and with many other women and men, girls and boys, young people and elderly people vulnerable as a result of ongoing conflict or restrictions on their freedom of movement, it is clear that there are still big challenges ahead. The devastating floods in 2015 also reminded us of Myanmar's vulnerability to natural disasters and we must make it a priority to strengthen disaster risk reduction, to enhance the resilience of communities, and to help Myanmar prepare for and respond to new emergencies.

While humanitarian assistance is needed, we know that humanitarian aid alone is not enough. In protracted crises, an approach is needed that considers development, peacebuilding and human rights issues as well as humanitarian needs, and to ensure coherence between

these approaches. A more comprehensive international response, driven by a robust political engagement to help the Government and people of Myanmar address the root causes of crises, find durable solutions for displaced people, and avoid long-term dependency on humanitarian aid, is at the heart of a current effort by the international community at country level.

The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan is part of a broader engagement by the United Nations and its partners in Myanmar to ensure that civilians are protected, to help build peace and to support recovery and longer-term development. This plan represents a light revision of the 2015 plan. It is based on the Humanitarian Needs Overview that was carried out by the Humanitarian Country Team in November 2015. A more thorough review of humanitarian needs and approaches will be carried out in 2016 once the new Government is in place.

**Renata Dessallien**  
United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator





**A SMALL CHILD IN SIN TET MAW CAMP, RAKHINE STATE.  
ONE OF MANY CHILDREN BORN IN A DISPLACED PERSONS  
CAMP, WHO HAS KNOWN NO OTHER LIFE**

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**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN**

# AT A GLANCE

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1**



Meeting life-saving needs

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2**



Access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3**



Early recovery and durable solutions

**PEOPLE IN NEED**



**1,020,000**

includes 460,000 affected by 2015 floods

**PEOPLE TARGETED**



**1,020,000**

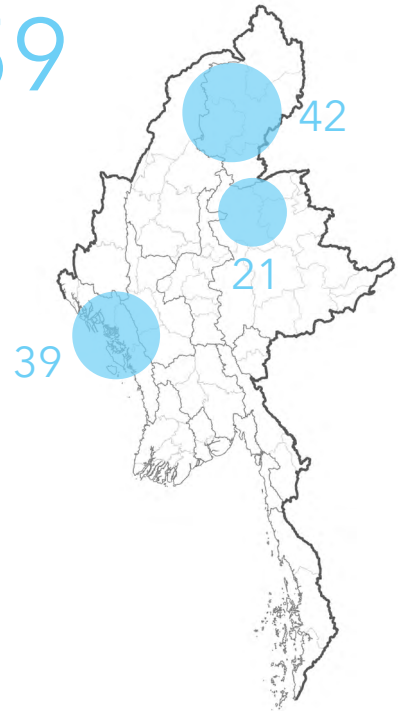
includes 460,000 affected by 2015 floods

**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**\$190M**

**OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS**

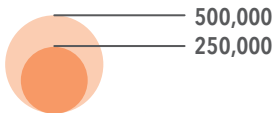
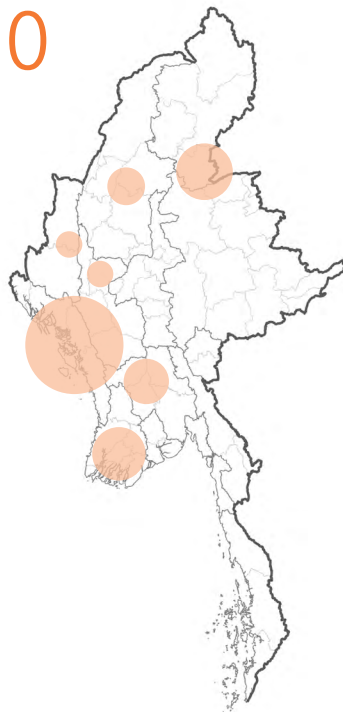
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**PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

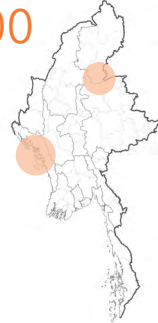
**1,020,000**

includes 460,000 affected by 2015 floods



**INTERNALLY DISPLACED**

**240,000**



**HOST COMMUNITIES**

**120,000**



**CRISIS AFFECTED / NON IDP**

**192,000**

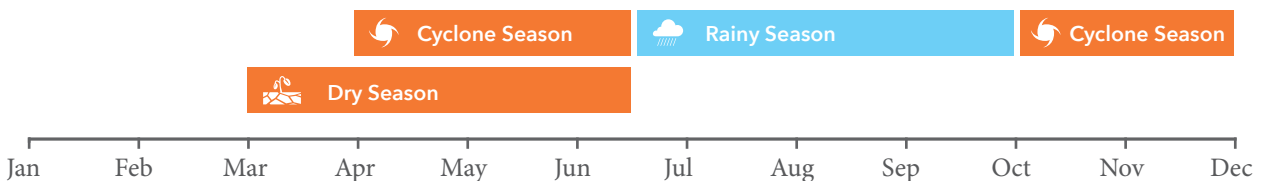


**FLOOD AFFECTED**

**460,000**



**CRITICAL EVENTS TIMELINE FOR 2016**



## OVERVIEW OF

## THE SITUATION

Following the first freely contested elections in a quarter of a century and the signing in October 2015 of a nationwide ceasefire agreement with eight ethnic armed groups, Myanmar is continuing to undergo major transitions. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation in Myanmar is characterized by a combination of vulnerability to natural disasters, armed conflicts, inter-communal tensions, statelessness, trafficking and migration. Over 240,000 people remain displaced in the country.

**Rakhine State**

The estimated number of people displaced by inter-communal violence since 2012 who remain in need of humanitarian assistance stood at 143,800 in October 2015. In addition to this, there are an estimated 333,900 people who remain in need of humanitarian assistance. This makes a total of 477,700 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine (see table on Number of People in Need). Humanitarian organizations work in a conflict-sensitive manner and this figure takes into consideration the needs of vulnerable people in all communities.

Rakhine is one of the least developed areas of Myanmar, with a diverse ethnic and religious population. It has the highest poverty rate in the country (78 per cent, compared to 37.5 per cent nationally) according to a November 2014 report by the World Bank entitled “Myanmar: Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity in a Time of Transition”.

To compound this further, Rakhine was one of the worst-hit parts of Myanmar during the floods in 2015. The damage to crops and people’s livelihoods will be felt by communities well into 2016.

Inter-communal tensions in Rakhine are a result of historical tensions and issues of identity and ethnicity. These are fueled by a combination of factors including chronic poverty, competition over economic resources, restrictions on freedom of movement, lack of documentation and discriminatory practices.

Although trading and interaction between the communities has increased in comparison to that a year ago, it is still a lot less than before the 2012 violence. Meanwhile, the continued segregation risks having an adverse impact on current and future inter-communal relations and dialogue.

The situation is critical for over one million Muslims, most of whom call themselves “Rohingya” but who the Government refers to as “Bengali”, whose citizenship status remains unresolved. About 95 per cent of the displaced people in Rakhine fall into this category. This population is subject to restrictions on their freedom of movement, limiting their access to livelihoods, healthcare, food, education and other basic services. For the displaced among this population, these movement restrictions have resulted in a near total reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. For this vulnerable population, the continued restrictions make it difficult to find longer term and sustainable solutions that avoid reliance on humanitarian assistance.

According to UNHCR, approximately 94,000 refugees and migrants are estimated to have departed by sea from Rakhine State and the border areas of Bangladesh since 2014. Due to restrictions on movement and their inability to access citizenship, these people rely on smuggling networks for their departures and are vulnerable to human trafficking. Regional dialogue has attempted to address the root causes of irregular migration.

The majority of the IDPs in Rakhine live in ‘long-houses’ or collective shelters spread over 10 townships. Some of the camps are settlements established by the Government in 2012-2013; others are clusters of long-houses built within or in close proximity to the IDPs’ villages of origin.

Overcrowding in the camps is a problem, particularly where people live in long-houses which were originally designed and constructed to be temporary. During the rainy season conditions worsen as there are inadequate drainage systems. The longhouses have been subjected to a third rainy season and require significant care and maintenance to ensure minimum shelter standards are maintained.

The measures taken by the Government since March 2015 in assisting some IDPs to move out of long houses and settle in their places of origin is a positive step towards addressing



internal displacement in Rakhine State. With improved freedom of movement and access to services, this could also help in reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance. These IDPs were assisted to build their own individual houses through a process of owner-driven construction. Bilateral donations to support more returns continue. Projections indicate that by the end of 2015 approximately 20,000 to 30,000 individuals will have benefited through these IDP owner-driven housing schemes and almost 30 of the original camps (or camp-like settings) will be closed, a key step to ending displacement. The number of camps (or camp-like settings) decreased by 40 per cent with approximately 40 sites (in number) remaining at the beginning of 2016. Following this momentum established through these IDP owner-driven housing schemes, the Rakhine State Government has a plan to assist several thousand more IDP families in 2016. Combined with 2015, which would potentially benefit 40,000 to 50,000 IDPs, which if accompanied by further measures to normalise the situation would make an important step to end the displacement of at least a third of the total IDP caseload in Rakhine and move further towards durable solutions. The 2016 mid-year review will be an important moment to assess progress with this Government plan.

The international community is willing and able to support a government-led process of returns to areas of origin and the surrounding communities, regardless of ethnicity or religion. If not feasible, relocation or local integration in the place of displacement may be explored. Any movement must be voluntary and safe and should take place in a dignified manner. It should ensure an environment of safety and personal security of the concerned IDPs. Measures for social cohesion should be considered in selecting sites so as to encourage intra-community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence.

For those IDPs who have been assisted to return to their original plots, efforts are being made by humanitarian and development actors to ensure that they are also assisted to restore their livelihoods and have adequate access to essential services, so that continued humanitarian aid to these people can be phased out. Efforts are being made to address the needs of all communities in these areas, in a conflict-sensitive “Do No Harm” manner, to avoid increasing tensions between communities.

The situation for returned IDPs should continue to be monitored and supported in a conflict-sensitive way. Initiatives taken by the Government to end displacement may not necessarily be accompanied by measures to enable people to exercise all their rights and the removal of restrictions on freedom of movement. Consequently many challenges may yet remain for the returned or relocated people such as access to civil documentation, as well as access to livelihoods and basic services. This is high on the international agenda.

A process has begun to reframe international assistance to Rakhine State in a comprehensive way, supported by a high level diplomatic effort to address root causes. This will have a positive impact on humanitarian actors and support, and will create greater coherence with other dimensions of international support, while protecting humanitarian space.

### Kachin and Shan States

An estimated 96,400 people in Kachin and northern Shan states remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that re-ignited in 2011. Approximately half of the displaced population live in areas beyond Government control, where local and national NGOs have access but most international organizations do not. While many of the displaced are living in camps that are being managed by national NGOs, others still live in crowded conditions in temporary accommodation that was not designed to house people for a protracted period of time.

Despite efforts to reach a nationwide ceasefire, armed clashes have continued to affect civilian populations in Kachin and Shan states, leading to new displacement in 2015.

Humanitarian access to populations caught in conflict-affected areas has remained severely restricted. Despite repeated requests, humanitarian access for most international humanitarian organizations has not been granted in areas of active armed conflict. Advocacy related to international humanitarian principles including Distinction between Civilians and Combatants, Protection of Civilians against indiscriminate attacks, and Humanitarian Access and Safe Passage has been ongoing throughout 2015. Kachin State is resource-rich, but with higher than average poverty levels (28.6 per cent compared to the national average of 25.6 per cent). Poverty in northern Shan is even higher, with 37.4 per cent of the population below the poverty line as reported in the 2010 Household Living Conditions Survey.

Many of the displaced are unable to restore their livelihoods and reduce dependency on aid. Pursuing certain livelihoods has protection implications, for example cultivation of land located in conflict affected areas, mainly arising from contamination of landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and overall militarization. Furthermore, lack of livelihood opportunities, may result in negative coping mechanisms or risky behaviors.

It is estimated that 20,000 people are hosting IDPs across Kachin and northern Shan states. Prolonged displacement has put a strain on the displaced and on host communities



who have exhausted their resources and who require support. The Government has started planning for small projects (such as Pa La Na settlement) to provide durable solutions to a limited number of IDPs in Kachin. More small-scale spontaneous or organised resettlement and return initiatives are to be expected over the course of 2016. The international community is engaging with the Government and other local actors to ensure that standards are met in advance of such initiatives and that movements are conducted in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs.

As displacement becomes more protracted, humanitarian organizations are considering new ways of addressing humanitarian needs. For example, in some cases and depending on feasibility, the World Food Programme (WFP) has been moving from distribution of food aid to cash transfer modalities. New ways of supporting local NGOs, who already feature centrally in the humanitarian response, need to be further explored.

In Kachin and northern Shan there are many protection concerns related to the on-going conflict and protracted displacement, including sexual and gender based violence, drug use and abuse, forced recruitment, recruitment and use of children by armed forces, forced guiding/portering, lack of access to humanitarian services, lack of documentation, land grabbing/occupation of places of origin, human trafficking, labour exploitation, and landmine/ERW contamination. In addition, grave violations against children during armed conflict continue to be reported such as sexual violence and occupation of schools.

In the Kokang Self-Administered Zone, conflict between the Myanmar army and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) erupted in February 2015 leading to the displacement of over 80,000 people, with most of these people crossing the border into China. The fighting abated in most areas after the MNDAA's announcement of a unilateral ceasefire in June 2015 and the majority of the displaced are reported to have returned. By October 2015 there were estimated to be about 8,000 people from Kokang still in China. There were renewed armed clashes in Kokang in October. Humanitarian organizations have been granted access and are in the process of assessing immediate and longer term recovery needs.

In October 2015, fighting broke out between the Myanmar army and the Shan State Army North (SSA-N), leading to the displacement of an estimated 6,000 people. Some of these people subsequently returned to their homes but by the end of November there were still an estimated 4,000 displaced people in camps. Humanitarian agencies are assessing needs in these areas and will continue to offer their support in addressing urgent humanitarian needs.

## South-eastern Myanmar

It is difficult to separate humanitarian needs from longer term development needs in south-eastern Myanmar. Efforts to build sustainable peace have been further consolidated by the signing in October 2015 of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement. The needs of people in these areas are covered through a separate durable solutions framework that is beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Response Plan.




## Natural disasters

In addition to continued humanitarian needs associated with conflict and communal violence, Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in Asia. It is prone to natural hazards including cyclones, storms, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, drought, fire and forest fires. Historical data shows that there have been medium to large-scale natural disasters every few years. Between 2002 and 2014, over 13 million people were affected by natural disasters, including three Category 4 cyclones, several major earthquakes, and flooding.

Myanmar is currently ranked 10th out of 191 countries on the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) which assesses the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm national capacity to respond, and 2nd on the Global Climate Risk Index of countries most affected by extreme events from 1995 to 2014.

Myanmar was hit by devastating floods and landslides in 2015. According to the Government figures, 38,000 houses were totally destroyed and 315,000 were heavily damaged. Over 1.4 million acres (567,000 hectares) of farmland were inundated, with more than 841,000 acres (341,000 hectares)

### KEY ISSUES

-  Protecting civilians where there is armed conflict and discrimination
-  Protracted displacement
-  Early recovery and reduction of aid dependency
-  Preparing for and responding to natural disasters



## FLOOD DAMAGE IN RAKHINE STATE, AUGUST 2015

Photo: ©UNICEF Myanmar/2015/Myo Thame

destroyed. Damage to crops and arable land poses a serious risk of long-term food insecurity in many parts of the country and it has heightened the vulnerability of people who were already food insecure. A report in October 2015 on Agriculture and Livelihood Flood Impact Assessment in Myanmar jointly led by the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, and of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, as well as FAO and WFP (with support from Food Security Sector partners), identified additional support needed to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

**The floods and landslides in July-August 2015 affected over nine million people in 12 of the country's 14 states/regions, killing 172 people and temporarily displacing 1.7 million.**

The Government of Myanmar has been leading the floods and landslides response and recovery efforts throughout the country. Emergency response efforts have included evacuations, provision of food, water, temporary shelter, health and other lifesaving assistance to flood affected people, as well as clean-up efforts, essential infrastructure repairs and support for farmers who experienced severe losses due to flooding of agricultural land. There was a huge outpouring of generosity from local communities in the affected areas and beyond, supported by an extremely active local civil society and strong contributions from the private sector. In strong contrast to the situation in 2008 after Cyclone Nargis, the Government welcomed international assistance and there was strong cooperation from the start, with concerted efforts being made to ensure an integrated approach to emergency relief and longer term recovery.

The Humanitarian Country Team issued an Initial Floods Response Plan in August 2015 for the period August-December 2015. A Revised Floods Response Plan, appealing for US\$ 67 million, was issued in October 2015.

Humanitarian and longer-term recovery efforts to address the needs of people affected by the floods and landslides are on-going. Of the 1.7 million people who were temporarily displaced by floods and landslides in 2015, all except 11,000 had returned to their villages of origin by the end of October 2015. Although many of the humanitarian activities related to floods/landslides will be completed by the end of 2015, some people (particularly those still displaced in temporary sites and those affected by food insecurity) will continue to need some humanitarian support in 2016. For example, it will be important to ensure access to agricultural inputs (cash or in-kind) so that people can re-start agricultural production in the next rainy season.

The floods had a severe impact on the livelihoods of families that rely on agriculture and concerted efforts are needed now to avoid secondary emergencies. Production losses are expected to be high and there has already been a decrease in opportunities for agricultural casual labour, which is one of the main income-generating activities for the rural population. Seeds, fertilizers and tools were lost in the disaster and irrigation systems were damaged. As a result, many farmers may miss the start of the upcoming winter and summer agricultural seasons. The timely provision of livelihood support packages for an immediate resumption of agricultural activities is therefore essential to prevent further degradation of the food security situation over the next year. The Government has indicated that it will be conducting further assessments in flood affected areas soon and that it plans to expand social protection schemes for affected people.

There are concerns that the situation in 2016 may be further exacerbated by what is predicted to be a particularly strong El Niño climate phenomenon that brings extreme weather to several regions of the world. While there are no specific projections of extreme weather threats to Myanmar related to El Niño, the increase of extreme weather events in the region and extreme vulnerability of Myanmar to a range of climate hazards makes this a matter for concern and contingency planning.

**STRATEGIC**

# OBJECTIVES

The overarching goal of this strategy is to support the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and local communities to ensure that the lives, dignity and well-being of persons affected by conflict and disaster are protected. To achieve this goal, the Humanitarian Country Team has agreed on the following strategic objectives for humanitarian action in 2016:



## 1 Meeting life-saving needs

Ensure that the life-saving protection and assistance needs of people affected by conflict and/or disasters are met.



## 2 Access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities

Ensure that people affected by conflict and/or disasters have equitable access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities.



## 3 Early recovery and durable solutions

Enhance the resilience of communities to conflict and natural disasters and contribute to early recovery and durable solutions.

## RESPONSE

## STRATEGY

The Humanitarian Country Team places the protection of the crisis affected population at the forefront of the response and emphasizes commitment to joint solution orientated advocacy, communications with and participation of affected people, conflict sensitivity, gender, durable solutions and Government engagement. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening linkages between relief, recovery and development, reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian aid, and building national capacity to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs.

The overall strategic objectives of this Humanitarian Response Plan are outlined above (page 11). All sector response plans are aligned with these overall strategic objectives. Any prioritization of projects, including for the purposes of allocating funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) or the country-based Emergency Response Fund (ERF), will be based on whether or not they are in line with one or more of these strategic objectives.

The Humanitarian Response Plan focuses primarily on Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states, which have the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from conflict and inter-communal violence. The response plan focuses mainly on life-saving activities for vulnerable people and programmes to ensure equitable access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities. It includes early recovery activities and the search for durable solutions for displaced people. It takes account of broader, longer-term development needs of communities and seeks to ensure that humanitarian action links up effectively with wider development efforts.

In the case of south-eastern Myanmar, the humanitarian and development needs of displaced people, most of whom have been displaced for many years, will be covered through a separate comprehensive durable solutions framework that the Humanitarian Country Team considers is beyond the scope of this Response Plan.

#### **Working closely with the new Government to address humanitarian needs**

Following the historic general elections in 2015 there will be a new Government in 2016 and new opportunities to engage the Government in addressing existing humanitarian needs and in preparing for new emergencies. The Humanitarian Country Team will continue to engage closely with Government authorities, key stakeholders in areas beyond Government control, community-based organizations, local communities and affected people at every level to ensure full transparency and accountability of

all humanitarian operations. It will prioritize ensuring that there is adequate humanitarian access for those delivering critical life-saving services to vulnerable people in areas affected by conflict, inter-communal tensions and natural disasters. It will encourage the Government's efforts to assume more responsibility for providing resources to meet the humanitarian needs of affected populations while reducing dependence on the international community. To improve both preparedness and response capacity, increased engagement with different ministries as well as local authorities at both State and Township level will be pursued.

#### **Ensuring the centrality of protection**

The Humanitarian Country Team will continue to give a central place to protection in its work, in line with the Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals in 2013. The United Nations "Human Rights Up Front" Plan of Action emphasizes the imperative for the United Nations to protect people, wherever they may be, in accordance with their human rights and in a manner that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. As stated by the IASC Principals, "this same imperative to protect people lies also at the heart of humanitarian action".

#### **Ensuring privacy for affected people**

Experience through recent humanitarian interventions, particularly in the flood response, has highlighted the need for private spaces as an integral part of humanitarian support across sectors and clusters for protecting relationships of couples, the dignity of families and safety of women and girls.

#### **Searching for durable solutions for displaced people**

In all its work, the Humanitarian Country Team will continue to prioritize the search for durable solutions for displaced people. Close collaboration among all stakeholders which



ensures consultation, joint planning and implementation of durable solutions will underpin this approach. The Humanitarian Country Team will support return and resettlement options that are based on an individual and informed choice, and that are voluntary, safe and sustainable. Humanitarian actors will proactively engage the Government both at Union and State levels in an effort to find durable solutions for the displaced.

### **Advocacy on humanitarian issues**

The Humanitarian Country Team will continue joint advocacy efforts for effective humanitarian action on behalf of crisis affected people in Myanmar. The focus will be on achieving the strategic objectives of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan by raising awareness of humanitarian needs, applying a rights-based approach and helping to mobilize and influence decision makers.

### **Ensuring a strong focus on gender**

The Humanitarian Country Team uses a people-centred approach, with a strong focus on gender. This includes identifying and responding to the different experiences, needs, abilities and priorities of women, girls, boys and men affected by crisis; developing targeted interventions to promote gender justice; working with men to support increased involvement and decision-making for women; and mainstreaming gender-equality.

### **Ensuring a conflict-sensitive approach**

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to ensuring a conflict-sensitive (“Do No Harm”) approach to all its work.

### **Accountability to affected people**

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to ensuring that there are effective communications with affected communities and that it is accountable to them. This involves ensuring there are adequate feedback and accountability mechanisms; ensuring provision of accessible and timely information to affected populations on processes that affect them so they can make informed decisions; actively seeking the views of affected people and enabling them to play an active role in decision-making processes that affect them.

### **Emergency preparedness and response**

Myanmar is prone to natural hazards which could potentially cause additional displacement and humanitarian needs. In collaboration with the Government, emergency preparedness efforts will be strengthened. This will include identification of evacuation sites and stockpiling for future emergencies. Drawing on lessons-learned exercises following the 2015 floods, the Humanitarian Country Team will implement new measures aimed at ensuring quicker and more efficient responses to emergencies and stronger linkages with national

actors including local civil society and the private sector. It will also consider further ways to support the Government’s response mechanisms.

### **Relief, recovery and development linkages**

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the relationship between emergency response, early recovery, longer term recovery and development initiatives aimed at achieving durable solutions for displaced people. Humanitarian partners are working to ensure that their activities contribute to a fully inclusive recovery process, which includes building national governance capacities through strengthening local institutions, developing human and social capital, restoring livelihoods, strengthening resilience, enhancing production capacity and income/employment opportunities, and improving local infrastructure. The overall aim is to decrease dependency on aid and to increase community resilience. An Early Recovery Network, led by UNDP and consisting of focal points from each sector/cluster, helps ensure early recovery is given high priority. Efforts will be made to strengthen linkages between humanitarian assistance and development initiatives which are outside the scope of this plan.

### **Developing comprehensive regional plans**

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the need for comprehensive regional plans that address humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building issues in an integrated manner. It will contribute to the development of such plans, while ensuring that humanitarian work is carried out in accordance with humanitarian principles. It will contribute to a review of coordination mechanisms, streamlining processes where necessary and strengthening linkages with development actors, while maintaining separate coordination structures where appropriate.

### **Cash programming**

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the desire of the Government of Myanmar that more humanitarian assistance be provided in the form of cash, as well as the growing evidence base on the effectiveness of cash-based humanitarian assistance. Based on the High Level Panel on Humanitarian Cash Transfer’s recommendations, the HCT will collaborate to systematically consider unconditional cash transfers as an important modality for delivering humanitarian assistance. This approach will be applied in a way that provides for an equitable access to cash modalities and post distribution monitoring to ensure its effectiveness. In addition to adopting such modalities in delivering assistance by sectors and clusters, the existing cash working group will help reinforce this component in humanitarian preparedness and integrated response plans. In doing so, an emphasis will be given to leverage such efforts to complement and strengthen the national social protection system.

**OPERATIONAL**

# CAPACITY

**National and local capacity and response**

Government response organization centres on a series of committees headed by the First and Second Vice Presidents. In addition the Government has instituted an Emergency Crisis Centre, and the Emergency Operations Centre. Government response is provided via Union- and state-level line ministries and the General Administration Department at the state- and township-levels.

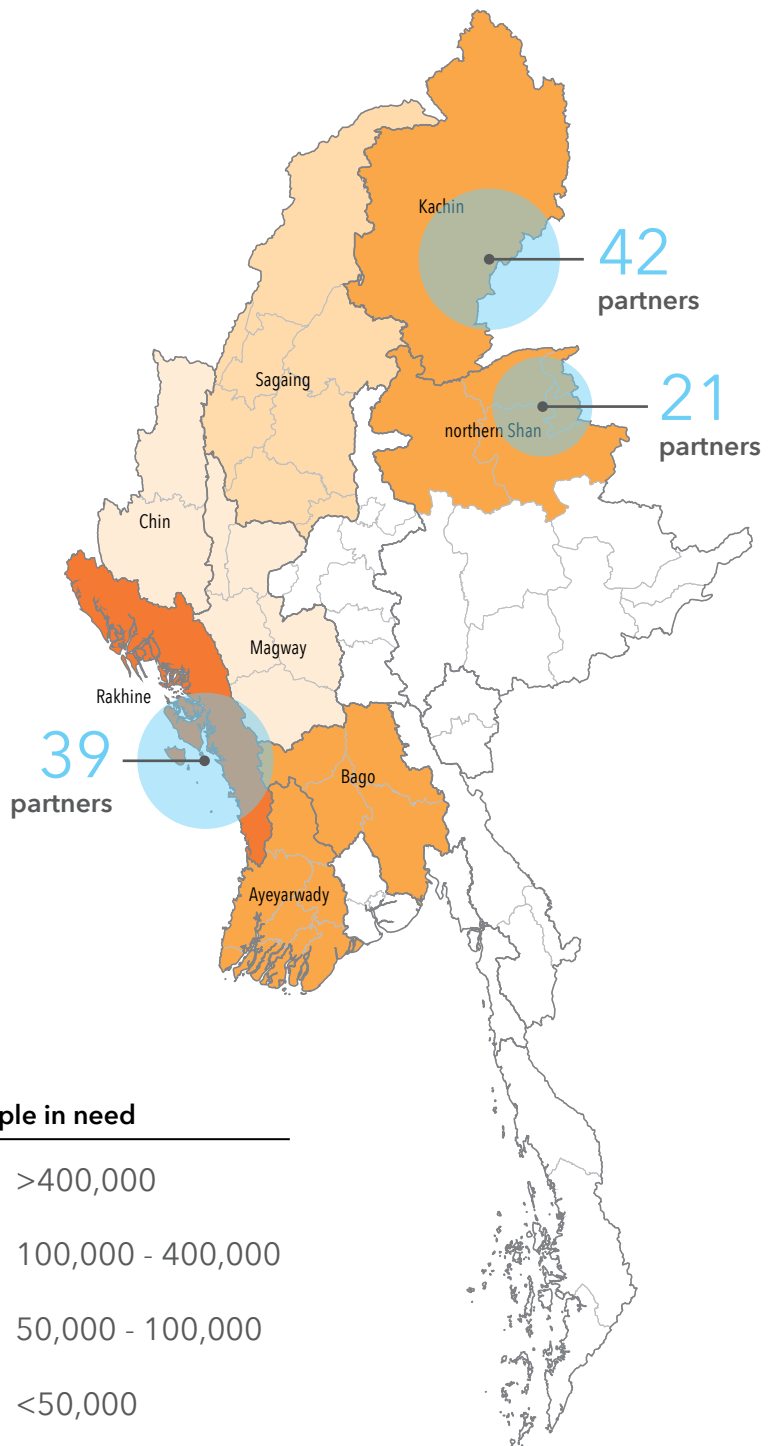
As of August 2015, the activities of 19 national NGOs are being recorded in the 3Ws (Who, What, Where) database managed by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU). The nation-wide floods of 2015 saw a massive response by a large number of national organizations. Although these organizations are not all officially registered, together with the Government they form the basis of national response during natural disasters. In Kachin State, a Joint Strategic Team (JST) was set up by nine local NGOs to strengthen coordination. The JST is financially and technically supported by a number of UN agencies and INGOs involved with Kachin State.

**International capacity and response**

Twenty seven international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and 10 United Nations agencies reported humanitarian/development activities through the MIMU 3Ws database. The following map shows the number of humanitarian partners present in Rakhine State and Kachin and northern Shan states.

# OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

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# HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

In Government controlled areas, humanitarian organizations have regular access to IDPs and other crisis-affected people. For non-Government controlled areas the Government imposes tighter controls, particularly concerning movements of international staff. International organizations have access to some non-Government-controlled areas, but often face delays obtaining permits. Local NGOs have greater (but far from unrestricted) access to many of these non-Government areas. In areas of on-going conflict or insecurity, there are times when no humanitarian organizations are granted access. During these periods, humanitarian aid is delivered where possible through national and local NGOs, by the Government and by communities.

**Rakhine State**

Humanitarian organizations continue to deliver aid to communities and displacement sites without major impediments, although activities are sometimes delayed due to administrative procedures and some organizations have reported delays in receiving permission to implement programmes in some areas. The main challenge is that severe movement restrictions continue to be imposed on Muslim communities (including IDPs), affecting their access to healthcare, education, trade and livelihoods.

**Kachin & northern Shan States**

In Government-controlled areas, humanitarian organizations are able to carry out humanitarian activities without major impediments.

In non-Government controlled areas, access for international humanitarian staff is restricted, but local NGOs have access to most areas. In 2015, access to the Kokang Self-Administered Zone (Shan State) was blocked for months, until the UN and international organizations were granted access in July. Between July and November 2015, no humanitarian access was granted by the authorities to 1,200 conflict-affected people in the Sumprabum area.



## RESPONSE

## MONITORING

The Humanitarian Country Team has agreed on targets and indicators for each of the sectors/clusters. These are used as the basis for overall monitoring of humanitarian response. At the end of each quarter, the Humanitarian Country Team produces a Quarterly Monitoring Report. The report provides details on each sector/cluster's achievements, challenges, and recommendations for follow-up action.

In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team monitoring reports, individual sectors/clusters or agencies produce a range of monitoring reports throughout the year, and reports on multi-sector inter-agency assessment missions are also shared with the Humanitarian Country Team. Publicly available monitoring reports are subsequently posted on the website of the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU). OCHA also publishes Humanitarian Snapshots and Funding Updates every quarter.

The MIMU conducts a countrywide, comprehensive 3W (Who is doing What, Where) every six months; this gathers information on humanitarian and development activities to village level across 145 sub-sectors with 205 agencies (international and national NGOs, UN and Red Cross agencies) contributing information on their activities. The Information Management Network has developed the Humanitarian Data Standards with clusters and sectors working in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan to promote more efficient use of information gathered by field-based agencies.

The following actions will be prioritised for 2016:

- Produce periodic monitoring reports;
- Critically review monitoring results by the ICCG and HCT, resulting in resolution of obstacles to effective delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Collect and analyse sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) across all clusters/sectors;
- Use reliable and regularly updated data to feed into information products and to influence decision making;
- Revision of standard rapid needs assessment tool and better use of mobile technology to undertake assessments.





## SUMMARY OF

## NEEDS, TARGETS &amp; REQUIREMENTS

PEOPLE IN NEED



1,020,000

includes 460,000 affected by 2015 floods

PEOPLE TARGETED



1,020,000

includes 460,000 affected by 2015 floods

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



190M

| SECTOR              | TOTAL          | BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED |                              |                  |               |           |                 |                  | FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE | FUNDING NEEDS (US\$) |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                     | PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE TARGETED              | DISPLACED                    |                  | NON-DISPLACED |           |                 |                  |                       |                      |
|                     |                |                              | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE      | RESETTLED | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |                       |                      |
| EDUCATION           | 188,000        | 93,805                       | 60,908                       | 7,619            | 265           | -         | -               | 25,013           | -                     | 9M                   |
| FOOD SECURITY       | 841,223        | 779,223                      | 208,643                      | 1,500            | 8,000         | 694       | 49,000          | 52,000           | 459,386               | 80.2M                |
| HEALTH              | 537,772        | 537,772                      | 211,421                      | 28,894           | -             | 167       | 177,290         | 120,000          | -                     | 22.9M                |
| NUTRITION           | 119,000        | 83,400                       | 30,700                       | 3,600            | 700           | 100       | 37,050          | 11,250           | -                     | 8.9M                 |
| PROTECTION          | 300,815        | 217,036                      | 191,842                      | 5,194            | -             | -         | 20,000          | -                | -                     | 27.5M                |
| CCCM/ SHELTER/ NFIS | 240,315        | 208,826                      | 208,826                      | -                | -             | -         | -               | -                | -                     | 16.7M                |
| WASH                | 538,136        | 442,146                      | 210,000                      | 6,146            | -             | -         | 115,000         | 100,000          | 11,000                | 18.2M                |
| COMMON SERVICES     | -              | -                            | -                            | -                | -             | -         | -               | -                | -                     | 6.1M                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        |                |                              |                              |                  |               |           |                 |                  |                       | <b>189.5M</b>        |



**A CHILD STANDS OUTSIDE THE  
LONGHOUSE WHERE HER FAMILY  
LIVES IN MAINA DISPLACED PERSONS  
CAMP IN WAINGMAW, KACHIN STATE**

# PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

-  Education
-  Food Security
-  Health
-  Nutrition
-  Protection
-  Shelter/Non-food items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management
-  Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
-  Coordination and Common Services



## PEOPLE IN NEED



188,000

Rakhine: 122,000  
Kachin/Shan: 66,000

## PEOPLE TARGETED



93,805

Rakhine: 56,340  
Kachin/Shan: 37,465

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



9M

Rakhine: 6.3m  
Kachin/Shan: 2.7m

## # OF PARTNERS



18

## EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Improve access to quality education (formal and non-formal) for all conflict-affected children.

RELATES TO SO2, SO3

## EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Maximize education's role as a platform for life-saving, protective and resilience-building interventions.

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

## Rakhine

\$6.3M

## Kachin/Shan

\$2.7M

## EDUCATION

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### Improve access to quality education (formal and non-formal) for all conflict-affected children

In Kachin/Shan, and Rakhine states, high levels of support are still needed to improve/increase access to and quality/safety of learning environments for conflict affected children. The provision and maintenance of primary education hardware – temporary structures and facilities, teaching and learning materials – continues to be a key priority.

In Rakhine State, the majority of education services to IDPs remain supported by international organizations, a situation which is likely to continue in 2016. Although alignment of the Government primary curriculum has been a major step toward transition to increased government ownership, more funding and implementing capacity is needed. Other priority activities include increased adolescent educational opportunities in formal and non-formal settings, opening of Kindergarten (KG) classrooms in temporary learning spaces in line with planned national KG roll-out, increased teacher training to consolidate and improve quality of education provided. Chronic poverty linked with a range of other factors and discriminatory policy and practices in Rakhine State also result in a large number of children in the State having no or limited access to formal or non-formal primary, secondary or tertiary education. Although these are not considered part of the people in need of humanitarian assistance under this Plan, addressing these vulnerabilities will be an integral part of a move toward a longer-term, comprehensive and holistic education response to the situation in Rakhine State. In government control areas of Kachin/Shan, dedicated support remains required to extend existing Government capacities to cover all IDP children. In areas beyond government control, the provision and maintenance of primary education hardware (including WASH and furniture) continues to be a key sector priority. To mitigate acute shortage of formally trained teachers, the number of volunteer teachers, particularly women, will be increased through employing

appropriate innovative gender-equity strategies. In flood affected areas throughout the country, while immediate needs are currently covered by education actors, intermediate and long-term needs persist due to the continual risk of natural disasters and the prevalent need for the education system to “build back better”.

### Maximize education's role as a platform for life-saving, protective and resilience-building interventions

Education in emergencies is essential to protect children physically, psychologically and cognitively by providing equitable access to a safe learning environment and through integrating child protection components. The incorporation of key Child Protection (CP) components - psychosocial support, life-skills and mine risk education (in Kachin/Shan) - along with a code of conduct for teachers will help boost the protective aspect of education. The establishment of CP mechanisms - training teachers on the identification of protection issues (physical or psychological distress, neglect or harm) and referral to the established protection pathway is a priority in Rakhine State to further engender a more protective environment. In addition, in light of recent flooding and continual risk of natural disaster, school based disaster risk reduction activities and targeted psychosocial support training prove essential to maximizing children and communities resilience.

In both Kachin/Shan and Rakhine, conflict sensitive education initiatives will be further strengthened. This includes improvements in coordination, and information collection and management, particularly in Kachin/Shan. In Rakhine, sector partners will ensure education activities contribute to longer-term conflict sensitive solutions, and support progressive handover of education implementation responsibilities to the Ministry of Education, particularly in areas where IDPs have access to individual houses.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 46,150                                       | 4,500            | 4,900    | 450            | -               | 10,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 62,000                                       | 10,000           | -        | -              | -               | 50,000           |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 28,728                                       | 2,365            | 265      | -              | -               | 6,107            |
|                 | Rakhine          | 32,180                                       | 5,254            | -        | -              | -               | 18,906           |





## PEOPLE IN NEED



841,223

Rakhine: 252,000  
Kachin/Shan: 129,837  
Floods: 459,386

## PEOPLE TARGETED



779,223

Rakhine: 192,000  
Kachin/Shan: 127,837  
Floods: 459,386

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



80.2M

Rakhine: 34.7m  
Kachin/Shan: 21.3m  
Floods: 24.2m

## # OF PARTNERS



34

## FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Ensure equitable access to adequate food and/or cash assistance.

RELATES TO SO1

## FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 2

2 Restore livelihoods and enhance resilience of affected communities.

RELATES TO SO1

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

## Rakhine

\$34.7M

## Floods

\$24.2M

## Kachin/Shan

\$21.3M

## FOOD SECURITY

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## Ensure equitable access to adequate food and/or cash assistance

In Kachin/Shan states, food assistance will continue to be provided to 107,143 IDPs in camps and in host families, assuming that regular access to all displaced people both within and beyond Government control is achieved. Specialized fortified blended food will be provided to children under two and pregnant and lactating women. Although the results of post distribution monitoring indicated that some households have access to livelihoods/income activities, their frequency of access to those services as well as the level of income differ from one household to another. If opportunities for durable solutions increase, the Food Security Sector (FSS) may provide assistance to returnees/relocated IDPs to support their voluntary return and resettlement.

In Rakhine State, the majority of the displaced people in Sittwe area and the northern part of Rakhine State rely entirely on life-saving food assistance due to lack of livelihood opportunities, movement restrictions and security concerns. In 2016, FSS partners will continue to provide food assistance to 103,000 IDPs, mainly in camps. In Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung, an additional 49,000 people from extremely food insecure households will be supported with the basic food basket during the lean season from May to November. Specialized fortified blended food will be provided to children under five and pregnant and lactating women across Rakhine State.

The situation in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan has evolved as it has been three to four years since the outbreak of conflicts in these areas. FSS is currently reviewing its beneficiary targeting and the needs for relief assistance in order to understand the feasibility of transition of distribution modality and gradual reduction in the level of relief assistance. FSS will

continue the food assistance and cash transfers in consultation with local authorities and communities.

In six worst flood-affected states/regions, FSS will continue its relief assistance to 36,800 people during the first quarter and asset creation activities for 55,000 people in the first half of the year.

## Restore livelihoods and enhance resilience of affected communities

FSS partners will also seek to support livelihoods programmes in Kachin and Shan to support the anticipated gradual reduction in the level of relief assistance for about 68,900 people. Findings from multi-sectoral assessments will be used to target population with access to livelihood. FSS partners will increase initiatives aiming at enhancing self-reliance on food through sustainable livelihoods programmes. In Rakhine, focus will be on a better understanding of humanitarian needs in camps and surrounding communities to identify opportunities to limit dependency to food assistance for about 145,000 people, especially in return area and northern part of Rakhine State.

In flood-affected states/regions, in light of the massive destruction in agriculture and livestock sectors, FSS partners will provide agriculture inputs from January to July for monsoon season to 460,000 people.

FSS partners will continue to enhance coordination with other sectors/clusters operating in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine and other flood-affected states/regions, and incorporate issues such as accountability to affected populations, gender equality, protection, community participation and value for money, while providing food security assistance to the most vulnerable people. Integrated strategy for response to malnutrition will be developed with other relevant sectors/clusters for northern part of Rakhine State.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 105,643                                      | 1,500            | 10,000   | 694            |                 | 12,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 103,000                                      |                  |          |                | 49,000          | 100,000          |
|                 | Floods           |  |                  |          |                |                 | 459,386          |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 105,643                                      | 1,500            | 8,000    | 694            |                 | 12,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 103,000                                      |                  |          |                | 49,000          | 40,000           |
|                 | Floods           |  |                  |          |                |                 | 459,386          |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



537,772

Rakhine: 421,177  
Kachin/Shan: 116,595

## PEOPLE TARGETED



537,772

Rakhine: 421,177  
Kachin/Shan: 116,595

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



22.9M

Rakhine: 17.8m  
Kachin/Shan: 5.1m

## # OF PARTNERS



19

## HEALTH OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies.

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

## Rakhine



## Kachin/Shan



## HEALTH

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### Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies

Improving equitable access to health care remains a challenge in 2015. The 2015 mid-year monitoring indicated that in Rakhine, of the 105,000 IDPs being targeted by the health cluster, only 63,000 (60 per cent) had access to basic health-care services, and that for many of these people this meant access to these services only once every two weeks or once a month. This is largely due to restriction on freedom of movement (in Rakhine), logistical and security constraints, insufficient quality health care services/medical supplies and limited skilled staff to support health operations.

After several years of displacement, the majority of the IDPs both in Kachin/Shan and Rakhine states continue to rely on essential health care services provided by Health Cluster partners. The primary focus in 2016 is to continue to provide life-saving health interventions through a package of primary health care services, including referrals to secondary care in state-run hospitals. Key priorities for the Health Cluster include:

- Provide PHC services to conflict and disaster-affected people including host communities;
- Strengthen reproductive, maternal, adolescent and child health services with increased attention to children with disabilities;
- Improve the referral system to hospitals including inpatient services, weekends and boat referrals;
- Address the critical shortage of trained health workers through training of qualified displaced persons;
- Strengthen disease surveillance, outbreak control and response;
- Support to routine immunization;
- Develop protocols and conduct training on the clinical management of gender-based and sexual violence cases;

- Strengthen health education in particular for prevention of communicable diseases;
- Coordinate the promotion of hygiene practices and good nutrition practices in collaboration with the WASH Cluster and the Nutrition sector respectively;
- Increase access to mental health and psychosocial support services, through provision of additional support to the existing vulnerable groups within the caseload (malnourished children and their caretakers, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable individuals) and linking with available protection and gender-based violence referral pathways;
- Support the expansion of national healthcare service coverage to displaced people to progressively reduce the reliance on health partners.

The Health Cluster works with 19 health partners including UN agencies, ICRC and IFRC, local and international NGOs. The Cluster envisages increasing its response capacity, especially in under served areas in Rakhine and Kachin/Shan, as well as building capacity to respond to a rapid onset emergency. The Cluster will work in coordination with other cluster and sectors such as Nutrition, WASH, Protection and CCCM and will continue to advocate for increased access to health services, including removing of movement restriction. Continued support will be provided to the Ministry of Health at central and state levels to reinforce surveillance and early warning systems, while advocating for more regular data sharing and facilitating the interactions with government authorities at both the state and national levels. Regular meetings will be held in Yangon, Sittwe, Myitkyina and Nay Pyi Taw to facilitate collaboration and increase access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | 8,700            | -        | 167            | -               | 20,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 123,693                                      | 20,194           | -        | -              | 177,290         | 100,000          |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | 8,700            | -        | 167            | -               | 20,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 123,693                                      | 20,194           | -        | -              | 177,290         | 100,000          |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



119,000

Rakhine: 99,750  
Kachin/Shan: 19,250

## PEOPLE TARGETED



83,400

Rakhine: 70,750  
Kachin/Shan: 12,650

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



8.9M

Rakhine: 7.5m  
Kachin/Shan: 1.4m

## # OF PARTNERS



10

## NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** People with acute malnutrition are identified and adequately treated.

RELATES TO SO1, SO2

## NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2

**2** Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services.

RELATES TO SO2

## NUTRITION

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## People with acute malnutrition are identified and adequately treated

The Nutrition Sector focuses on people who are nutritionally insecure including children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and caregivers of young children. Additionally, in Rakhine, the sector is focusing on children between 5-9 years who are in need of treatment for acute malnutrition, particularly in northern townships where the situation remains critical, as has been the case for many years. Interventions focus on prevention, treatment, monitoring and coordination, as well as resilience strengthening, which will be implemented through community engagement. Prioritized activities include nutritional screening and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM). Identified children with severe (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will receive therapeutic and supplementary feeding respectively.

## Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services

Multiple micronutrient supplementation will be provided to children and PLW, while children will also receive vitamin A and deworming tablets. Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices will be promoted and protected through a variety of interventions such as counselling, behavior change communication, establishment of breastfeeding safe spaces, and through cooking and responsive feeding demonstrations.

The Nutrition sector focuses on reaching displaced and non-displaced people through facility and community-based approaches, addressing both immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition. Equitable access to nutrition services for girls and boys will be ensured while, to the extent possible,

interventions will complement and support existing interventions routinely provided by the Government. Gender-sensitive nutrition surveys and assessments will be conducted to timely monitor and inform nutrition interventions. This will complement and triangulate regular programme data available through the sector's nutrition information system.

In Kachin/Shan, a lower coverage is expected in areas beyond Government control. Similarly, the coverage in parts of Rakhine is limited due to inadequate numbers of implementing partners with work authorization and access to the affected communities. Nutrition partners will seek to increase community acceptance of their interventions while implementing activities in a conflict sensitive and Do No Harm manner.

The Nutrition sector remains committed to linking humanitarian nutrition interventions to more long term development objectives. The Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) continues to be an important platform, bridging humanitarian and development agendas.

As part of the flood response, the Nutrition sector will reinforce inter-sectoral triangulation of nutrition specific and sensitive indicators. Particular emphasis will be put on integration with Health and WASH clusters and the Food Security sector as low health coverage, inadequate WASH services and food insecurity impact on nutritional status.

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

Rakhine

\$7.5M

Kachin/Shan

\$1.4M

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 11,850                                       | 1,200            | 1,350    | 100            | 2,050           | 2,700            |
|                 | Rakhine          | 25,000                                       | 4,000            | -        | -              | 50,900          | 19,850           |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 8,300  | 800              | 700      | 100            | 1,400           | 1,350            |
|                 | Rakhine          | 22,400                                       | 2,800            | -        | -              | 35,650          | 9,900            |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



300,815

Rakhine: 183,887  
Kachin/Shan: 116,928

## PEOPLE TARGETED



217,036

Rakhine: 148,887  
Kachin/Shan: 68,149

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



27.5M

Rakhine: 14.6m  
Kachin/Shan: 12.9m

## # OF PARTNERS



26

## PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible.

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03

## PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2

2 Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety.

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

Rakhine

\$14.6M

Kachin/Shan

\$12.9M

## PROTECTION

Sarah Khan khansar@unhcr.org

## Improve protection services and protective environment

The overall aim of the Protection Sector in 2016 is to improve the protective environment for those affected as well as to improve access to and quality of protection services. The Protection sector will continue to foster the Centrality of Protection in the on-going humanitarian response and transition to early recovery and development response. This will be done through an inclusive protection analysis, rights-based advocacy, participatory approaches and increased partnerships.

The Protection Sector's key interventions against the above objectives include:

1. Provide quality protection services including referral pathways for people of concern;
2. Increase capacities of government and support communities to deliver quality protection services;
3. Engage in information sharing and solution-oriented rights-based advocacy with government, communities and other relevant stakeholders;
4. Enhance community capacities and networks to prevent gender-based violence and risky migration practices (including trafficking) and strengthening child protection mechanisms;
5. Increase protection mainstreaming to enhance the overall humanitarian response;
6. Strengthen programming targeting adolescent boys and girls to prevent negative coping mechanisms and promote resilience (enhance links with education sector);
7. Support the way in which authorities in all areas, communities and relevant stakeholders achieve durable solutions in accordance with international standards;
8. Maintain a strategy of protection by presence as well as systematic monitoring to support joint analysis and response.

In Rakhine, to mitigate the threat of violence against high-risk groups identified through the protection analysis, increased livelihood opportunities, strengthened GBV interventions and targeted activities for adolescent boys and girls are identified as critical programmes. The Protection Sector will continue to strengthen its participation and engagement in solution-orientated advocacy with the government and communities to support equitable and safe access to services and livelihood opportunities, and to provide protection guidance to the ongoing Government's plan of return and relocation. The Protection Sector will also support the Government to improve access to civil documentation contributing to the elimination of a number of discriminatory measures for the displaced and persons with undetermined citizenship.

In Kachin/Shan evidence shows that violence has a significant impact on women and children in protracted and on-going conflict. This will require concerted efforts to provide comprehensive GBV and child protection programmes encompassing support for adolescents and children in armed conflict, including those used and recruited.

Advocacy will continue at national and state level with Government and non-state actors for increased protection of civilians. The Sector will seek to strengthen the resilience and capacities of the community based organizations (CBOs) and affected communities to respond to and mitigate the threat of violence through community-based protection mechanisms. The evolving context requires that the early recovery as well as transition to durable solutions and from emergency programming to early recovery, in accordance with international standards continue both in conflict affected and flood affected areas. A continuous emphasis needs to be put on mine/ERW programming, including mine risk education and mine victim assistance.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | 8,700            | -        | 500            | -               | 20,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 123,693                                      | 20,194           | -        | -              | 40,000          | -                |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 68,149                                       | -                | -        | -              | -               | -                |
|                 | Rakhine          | 123,693                                      | 5,194            | -        | -              | 20,000          | -                |





## PEOPLE IN NEED



240,315

Rakhine: 143,887  
Kachin/Shan: 96,428

## PEOPLE TARGETED



208,826

Rakhine: 121,098  
Kachin/Shan: 87,728

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



16.7M

Rakhine: 9.7m  
Kachin/Shan: 7m

## # OF PARTNERS



37

## CCCM OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** CCCM: Support management and service provision of camps to improve the quality of life for the displaced.

RELATES TO S02

## SHELTER OBJECTIVE 2

**2** IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through the provision of NFIs, temporary shelter or preferably individual housing solutions.

RELATES TO S01, S02

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

Rakhine

\$9.7M

Kachin/Shan

\$7M

## SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Edward Benson [benson@unhcr.org](mailto:benson@unhcr.org)

### CCCM: Support management and service provision

In Kachin and Shan, as IDPs enter their fifth year of displacement, the primary focus remains capacity-building of Camp Management Committees (CMC) and direct capacity support to camp management agencies to ensure that dedicated skills are in place to manage the camps in an equitable manner, mitigate protection risks and facilitate sectors' activities. The Cluster received additional capacity in 2015 resulting in extensive trainings. Theory must turn into practice in 2016, which should include more progress in gender equality. In Rakhine, strategic priorities are: (1) well managed humanitarian assistance responding to needs and respecting international standards (including high levels of information-sharing, data collection and analysis across camp management agencies/sectors); (2) participatory and community-based development approaches; (3) when return or relocation is possible, IDPs are well-prepared to rebuild their lives permanently within a reasonable amount of time and be able to contribute towards social cohesion. The lack of gender equity remains a challenge, albeit in 2015 some shifts were observed with some priority camps seeing more women represented in Camp Management Committees, which must be built upon in 2016. Camp profiling, which proved successful in Kachin/Shan over the last three years, could be timely in Rakhine; not least to identify appropriate livelihood approaches and opportunities, preparing IDPs for life after displacement. Also it can be an opportunity to identify vulnerable caseloads, notably women who may be exposed to gender based violence. With 20-30,000 IDPs benefiting through IDP owner-driven housing schemes, approx. 30 of the 67 original camps (or camp-like settings) closed in 2015 and CCCM ceased coverage, four of those being Priority Camps. The number of camps (or camp-like settings) decreased by 40 per cent. Approximately 40 sites (in number) for the start of 2016, remain. This should include advocacy for provision of services through government structures as part of wider efforts to normalize their situation.

### Shelter/NFIs: Protect dignity, security and privacy through provision of shelter/NFI

In Kachin/Shan, it remains a perpetual cycle of replacing/upgrading/repairing temporary shelters that are sub-standard or reaching the end of their lifespan. In parallel, provision of individual housing solutions will be pursued, while scope for progress is limited. Since most NFI needs were covered through blanket distributions until now, the cluster will focus on covering remaining needs particularly for vulnerable cases/new displacement. One positive shift in 2015 was through camp management structures temporary shelters are being cared and maintained by IDPs. This modality can be expanded in 2016, which has advantages in terms of more space for gender consultation. In Rakhine, while essential care and maintenance of temporary shelters continues, structures designed for two years are older now and the priority is to continue to support construction of individual housing solutions, initiated in 2015. Following the momentum already established, the Rakhine State Government plans to assist several thousand more IDP families in 2016. Combined with 2015 this will result in 40-50,000 IDPs benefiting and at least a third of the caseload making an important step to ending displacement and moving towards a durable solution. The mid-year review will be an opportunity to assess progress with the Government plan. The owner-driven modality has advantages in terms of greater gender awareness during the consultation, planning and delivery of housing solutions. Despite sizeable achievements in 2015 versus 2014, with over 50,000 individuals assisted, blanket distribution of NFIs in some areas are still needed in 2016.

Flood affected people - In flood affected states regions, the Cluster will continue to monitor the situation albeit the longer-term displacement numbers are a low single digit percentage of the bulk of the total IDP caseload.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | 8,700            | -        | -              | -               | -                |
|                 | Rakhine          | 123,693                                      | 20,194           | -        | -              | -               | -                |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | -                | -        | -              | -               | -                |
|                 | Rakhine          | 121,098                                      | -                | -        | -              | -               | -                |



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

James Robertson [jrobertson@unicef.org](mailto:jrobertson@unicef.org)

### PEOPLE IN NEED



**538,136**

Rakhine: 385,708  
Kachin/Shan: 141,428  
Floods: 11,000

### PEOPLE TARGETED



**442,146**

Rakhine: 308,418  
Kachin/Shan: 122,728  
Floods: 11,000

### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



**18.2M**

Rakhine: 12m  
Kachin/Shan: 6m  
Floods: 0.2m

### # OF PARTNERS



**25**

### WASH OVERALL OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Ensure equitable and continued access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices.

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03

### FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS US\$

Rakhine



Kachin/Shan



Floods



### Ensure equitable and continued access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices

The Cluster's strategy aims to ensure equitable access to services, strengthen resilience and reduce dependency on assistance. Given the protracted humanitarian situations in Rakhine and Kachin/Shan, the WASH partners will build resilience by developing socio-culturally appropriate maintenance mechanisms; community consultation on their needs/priorities; strengthening the sense of ownership over the facilities; pursuing integrated approach with CCCM/CMC; and increasing Government involvement. Consistent hygiene promotion will continue to complement the provision of targeted supplies and facilities. The Cluster will seek to improve accountability, in particular by ensuring inclusive community consultations and by monitoring compliance with WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected People. The WASH Cluster has identified the following priorities for Rakhine, Kachin/Shan:

**WATER & SANITATION:** Improve water quality through upgrading of facilities and testing; Support maintenance through community-based groups and thereby empower beneficiaries; Develop alternative sources to cope with seasonal shortages; Expand, monitor and adapt household solutions for water treatment.

**HYGIENE:** Hygiene promotion approach to be systematically developed in all locations; Reinforce social organization through outreach workers; Increase understanding of behaviour change drivers and barriers.

In Kachin/Shan, the overall response is now relatively balanced between within and beyond Government control areas. Emergency sanitation facilities are gradually being replaced by semi-permanent structures to optimize their maintenance. Monitoring remains challenging and efforts to improve hygiene practices need strengthening. In addition, long-lasting facilities will be constructed in return areas as durable solutions are found. The existing WASH cluster rapid response mechanism remains highly necessary to be maintained to address new displacement.

In Rakhine, the response systematically encompasses a do-no-harm approach throughout all project stages. While infrastructure has now been established in camps with user groups to manage it, the current superstructures have a very short life-span. An upgrade with more durable items will ease their maintenance by the community and this will incorporate strict safety guidelines and increased DRR component. In light of the Government-led relocation project in 2015, WASH partners remains committed to ensure adequate access to WASH services and will also review its exit from Minbya, Mrauk-U and Kyauktaw Townships where the needs are covered.

In the flood affected states/regions, the WASH response will still be on-going with the project launched in 2015. A particular focus will be on the remaining 11,000 IDPs in temporary locations in Chin/Sagaing.

With most infrastructures built in Kachin/Shan and Rakhine (where the overall needs/caseload have decreased), the funding requirement for 2016 is estimated at \$18.2 million (70 per cent of 2015's requirements).

### BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | RETURNEE | RESETTLED IDPs | CRISIS AFFECTED | HOST SURROUNDING |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| People in need  | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | 8,700            | 10,000   | -              | 15,000          | 20,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 122,272                                      | 6,146            | -        | -              | 177,290         | 80,000           |
|                 | Floods           | 11,000                                       | -                | -        | -              | -               | -                |
| People targeted | Kachin/Shan      | 87,728                                       | -                | -        | -              | 15,000          | 20,000           |
|                 | Rakhine          | 122,272                                      | 6,146            | -        | -              | 100,000         | 80,000           |
|                 | Floods           | 11,000                                       | -                | -        | -              | -               | -                |

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


**6.1M**

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

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Coordination and Common Services covers the following three areas of work: (1) Coordination, (2) Information Management, and (3) Staff Safety and Security.



### Coordination

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to provide dedicated support to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team to do the following: (1) enhance coordination mechanisms at the strategic level to improve planning and monitoring of a joint response across all sectors; (2) strengthen situational awareness in a constantly evolving context and assist in analysis of humanitarian needs, gaps and response; (3) mobilize flexible, predictable humanitarian funding including through the use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the country-based Emergency Response Fund (ERF); and (4) advocate for improved protection and humanitarian access. In addition, OCHA will liaise with the Government, relevant line ministries, State authorities and non-State actors on humanitarian issues. OCHA will coordinate the HCT Contingency Planning Process, including the updating of the Emergency Response Preparedness Plan and joint simulation exercises. OCHA will produce regular information and analysis products to inform partners and the international community on key humanitarian developments and support information management on key data.



### Information Management

In addition to OCHA's work on communications and information management, the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is a service provided through the Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator which provides information management (IM) support to humanitarian and development actors across Myanmar.

The MIMU will continue to (a) safeguard the common data and information repository and operational datasets supporting development and humanitarian activities, (b) produce updated base and hazard maps and other information products to support preparedness, response and recovery, (c) lead the Information Management Network bringing together IM focal points from across agencies, clusters and sectors to promote coordinated and standardized approaches to information management for preparedness, emergency response and recovery activities, (d) provide IM support and training to Government departments and the Emergency operations Centre to strengthen IM capacity.

The MIMU makes its information and analytical products as well as those of other agencies accessible to the wider groups of stakeholders through the MIMU website.



### Staff Safety and Security

The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will continue to focus on enabling humanitarian activities while ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian workers as a high priority. This will be achieved through improved information gathering and analysis for evidence-based assessments and decision-making. Common inter-agency missions to areas with challenging security situations will continue to enhance access and operational impact. Safety and security-related incidents that impact staff safety, continuity of activities, or affect access, will be tracked to determine trends and appropriate courses of action. Safety and security-related information, assessments and reports will continue to be shared with implementing and operational humanitarian partners to ensure situational awareness. On behalf of the United Nations Security Management System, UNDSS will continue to function as the focal point for regular security cooperation with implementing and operational humanitarian partners. The establishment of an Inter-Agency Emergency Communications System (ECS) is subject to Government approval and efforts will continue to achieve this as part of broader disaster preparedness, crisis management, and coordinated response plans. The proposed ECS will use Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) communications and satellite communications rather than relying on mobile telephone networks and will be established to cover Rakhine, Kachin/Shan states.

# GUIDE TO GIVING

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



Myanmar's humanitarian response plan provides sector-specific descriptions of the activities required to address the needs of the affected people, and the estimated funding requirements to address these needs. The plan contains contact information for each of the sectors. To learn more about the outstanding gaps, needs, and possible implementing partners, download the plan from:

[www.humanitarianresponse.info](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info)

## DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



The CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund, to be used for crises anywhere in the world. Between 2006 and 2015, CERF has provided Myanmar with \$99.2 million to address priority life-saving needs. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

[www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate)

## DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Myanmar ERF is a multi-donor pooled fund that provides humanitarian organizations with rapid and flexible in-country funding to address critical funding gaps in the core humanitarian response, and to respond quickly to urgent emergency needs. Further information on ERFs can be found here:

[www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/emergency-response-funds-erf](http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/emergency-response-funds-erf)

To learn more about the Myanmar ERF, please send an email to:

[erf-myanmar@un.org](mailto:erf-myanmar@un.org)

## IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

[logik@un.org](mailto:logik@un.org)


## REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals. Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.




# PART III: ANNEXES




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## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS


 **Education Objective 1: Improve access to and quality and relevance of education (formal and non-formal) for all conflict-affected children, including adolescents, aiming at gender parity which increases access to positive contextual opportunities and promotes durable solutions.** relates to S02, S03

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED   | BASELINE  | TARGET  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)                      | <b>188,000</b><br>Rakhine: 122,000<br>Kachin/Shan: 66,000 | <b>58,026</b><br>Rakhine: 40,340<br>Kachin/Shan: 17,686 | <b>93,805</b><br>Rakhine: 56,340<br>Kachin/Shan: 37,465 |
| Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)            | <b>63,106</b><br>Rakhine: 40,973<br>Kachin/Shan: 22,133   | <b>44,576</b><br>Rakhine: 34,151<br>Kachin/Shan: 10,425 | <b>51,087</b><br>Rakhine: 34,724<br>Kachin/Shan: 16,363 |
| Number of emergency-affected adolescents accessing post-primary education (formal and non-formal, aiming at gender parity). | <b>87,898</b><br>Rakhine 57,070<br>Kachin/Shan: 30,828    | <b>9,644</b><br>Rakhine 5,392<br>Kachin/Shan: 4,252     | <b>30,359</b><br>Rakhine 17,737<br>Kachin/Shan: 12,622  |


 **Education Objective 2: Maximize education's role as a platform for life-saving, protective and resilience-building interventions through integrating other sector components (esp. Child Protection & WASH)** relates to S01, S02, S03

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED   | BASELINE   | TARGET  |
|--|---|--|---|
| Number of children receiving education which integrates initiatives to mitigate contextual protection risks – mine risk education, psychosocial support, life-skills, child protection mechanisms (aiming at gender parity). | <b>188,000</b><br>Rakhine: 122,000<br>Kachin/Shan: 66,000 | <b>20,043</b><br>Rakhine: 10,612<br>Kachin/Shan: 9,431 | <b>37,341</b><br>Rakhine: 25,353<br>Kachin/Shan: 11,988 |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Food Security Objective 1: Ensure people in need of food assistance have equitable and safe access to adequate food and/or cash assistance.** relates to S01


| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET   |
|---|--|---|--|
| Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.                | <b>350,943</b><br>Rakhine: 107,143<br>Kachin/Shan: 152,000<br>Floods: 91,800 | <b>TBD</b><br>Rakhine: TBD<br>Kachin/Shan: TBD<br>Floods: TBD | <b>350,943</b><br>Rakhine: 107,143<br>Kachin/Shan: 152,000<br>Floods: 91,800 |
| Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35) | <b>80%</b>   |   | <b>80%</b>   |

 **Food Security Objective 2: Restore livelihoods and enhance resilience of affected communities.** relates to S01

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET   |
|---|--|---|--|
| Number of people who receive agriculture-inputs, livestock assistance and sustainable income support. | <b>673,052</b><br>Rakhine: 144,692<br>Kachin/Shan: 68,974<br>Floods: 459,386 | <b>0</b><br>Rakhine: 0<br>Kachin/Shan: 0<br>Floods: 0 | <b>673,052</b><br>Rakhine: 144,692<br>Kachin/Shan: 68,974<br>Floods: 459,386 |

## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS


 **Health Objective 1: To improve affected people's access to health care services in Rakhine and Kachin/Shan including those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies.** relates to S01, S02, S03

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE                                       | TARGET   |
|---|--|--|--|
| Number of affected population with access to basic health care services.  | <b>537,399</b><br>Rakhine: 420,804<br>Kachin/Shan: 116,595 | <b>TBD</b><br>Rakhine: TBD<br>Kachin/Shan: TBD | <b>537,399</b><br>Rakhine: 420,804<br>Kachin/Shan: 116,595 |
| Number of affected population with access to reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care. | <b>348,000</b><br>Rakhine: 273,000<br>Kachin/Shan: 75,000  | <b>TBD</b><br>Rakhine: TBD<br>Kachin/Shan: TBD | <b>348,000</b><br>Rakhine: 273,000<br>Kachin/Shan: 75,000  |
| Affected children aged under two years who receive measles immunization.  | <b>33,700</b><br>Rakhine: 28,600<br>Kachin/Shan: 5,100     | <b>TBD</b><br>Rakhine: TBD<br>Kachin/Shan: TBD | <b>30,300</b><br>Rakhine: 25,700<br>Kachin/Shan: 4,600     |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Nutrition Objective 1: People with acute malnutrition are identified and adequately treated.** relates to S01, S02

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|--|--|--|--|
| Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care.   | <b>12,200</b><br>Rakhine: 12,200<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a | <b>11,300</b><br>Rakhine: 11,300<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a | <b>11,300</b><br>Rakhine: 11,300<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a |
| Number of children aged 60-108 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care. | <b>6,700</b><br>Rakhine: 6,700<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a   | <b>3,450</b><br>Rakhine: 3,450<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a   | <b>4,700</b><br>Rakhine: 4,700<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a   |
| Percentage of exits from therapeutic care by children aged 6-59 months who have recovered.         | n/a  | Rakhine: 79%<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a                     | > 75%<br>Rakhine: > 75%<br>Kachin/Shan: n/a          |

 **Nutrition Objective 2: Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services.** relates to S02

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|---|--|--|--|
| Number of pregnant and lactating women who access infant and young child feeding counselling. | <b>22,500</b><br>Rakhine: 16,800<br>Kachin/Shan: 5,700 | <b>16,050</b><br>Rakhine: 11,650<br>Kachin/Shan: 4,400 | <b>15,750</b><br>Rakhine: 12,000<br>Kachin/Shan: 3,750 |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Protection Objective 1 & 2: Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible; Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety.** relates to S01, S02, S03

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE                                       | TARGET  |
|--|--|--|---|
| Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services. | <b>300,815</b><br>Rakhine: 183,887<br>Kachin/Shan: 116,928 | <b>TBD</b><br>Rakhine: TBD<br>Kachin/Shan: TBD | <b>217,036</b><br>Rakhine: 148,887<br>Kachin/Shan: 68,149 |

## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Shelter/NFIs Objective 1: IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through the provision of NFIs, temporary shelter or preferably individual housing solutions.** relates to S01, S02


| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|---|--|--|--|
| Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs . | 143,887  | 57,000   | 86,000   |
| Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards.                           | 230,485<br>Rakhine: 143,887<br>Kachin/Shan: 86,598 | 179,893<br>Rakhine: 128,295<br>Kachin/Shan: 51,598 | 50,592<br>Rakhine: 15,592<br>Kachin/Shan: 35,000 |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **CCCM Objective 1: Support management and service provision of camps to improve the quality of life for the displaced.** relates to S02


| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|---|--|--|--|
| Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services. | 208,826<br>Rakhine: 121,098<br>Kachin/Shan: 87,728 | 208,826<br>Rakhine: 121,098<br>Kachin/Shan: 87,728 | 208,826<br>Rakhine: 121,098<br>Kachin/Shan: 87,728 |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **WASH Overall Objective: Ensure equitable and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices (relates to SO1, SO2, SO3)**

 **WASH Objective 1: People have equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.**

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED   | BASELINE  | TARGET  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water. | 538,136<br>Rakhine: 385,708<br>Kachin/Shan: 141,428<br>Floods: 11,000 | 622,191<br>Rakhine: 247,457<br>Kachin/Shan: 86,303<br>Floods: 288,431 | 442,146<br>Rakhine: 308,418<br>Kachin/Shan: 122,728<br>Floods: 11,000 |

 **WASH Objective 2: People have equitable access to safe sanitation and live in a non-contaminated environment.**

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED   | BASELINE   | TARGET  |
|--|---|--|---|
| Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities. | 538,136<br>Rakhine: 385,708<br>Kachin/Shan: 141,428<br>Floods: 11,000 | 324,762<br>Rakhine: 191,135<br>Kachin/Shan: 78,723<br>Floods: 54,904 | 442,146<br>Rakhine: 308,418<br>Kachin/Shan: 122,728<br>Floods: 11,000 |

 **WASH Objective 3: People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices.**

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|--|--|--|--|
| People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices. | 538,136<br>Rakhine: 385,708<br>Kachin: 141,428<br>Floods: 11,000 | 380,940<br>Rakhine: 103,222<br>Kachin: 51,907<br>Floods: 225,811 | 442,146<br>Rakhine: 308,418<br>Kachin: 122,728<br>Floods: 11,000 |



| PEOPLE IN NEED & TARGETED  | DISPLACED PERSONS <sup>1</sup>             |                  | NON-DISPLACED PERSONS  |                |                 |                   | Flood affected people | TOTAL          |
|--|--|------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|  | IDPs in collective centers or self-settled | In host families | Returnees <sup>2</sup> | Resettled IDPs | Crisis affected | Host/surroundings |                       |                |
| <b>KACHIN STATE</b>  |  |                  |                        |                |                 |                   |                       |                |
| BHAMO  | 7,315                                      | 1,475            | -                      | -              | 7,500           | 20,000            | -                     | -              |
| CHIPWI   | 2,537                                      | -                | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     | -              |
| HPAKANT  | 3,661                                      | -                | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| KHAUNGLANHPU   | 17   | -                | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| MANSI  | 12,064                                     | 1,772            | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| MOGAUNG  | 169  | 204              | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| MOHNYIN  | 167  | 337              | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| MOMAUK   | 22,677                                     | 1,469            | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| MYITKYINA  | 6,936                                      | -                | -                      | 867            |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| PUTA-O   | 400  | 120              | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| SHWEGU   | 486  | 1,721            | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| SUMPRABUM  | 1,232                                      | -                | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| WAINGMAW   | 24,128                                     | -                | -                      | -              |                 |                   | -                     |                |
| <b>SHAN STATE</b>  |  |                  |                        |                |                 |                   |                       |                |
| HSENI  | 273  | 392              | -                      | -              | 7,500           | -                 | -                     |                |
| KUTKAI   | 2,789                                      | -                | -                      | -              |                 | -                 |                       |                |
| MANTON   | 355  | -                | -                      | -              |                 | -                 |                       |                |
| MUSE   | 648  | 690              | -                      | -              |                 | -                 |                       |                |
| NAMHKAN  | 1,822                                      | -                | -                      | -              |                 | -                 |                       |                |
| NAMTU  | 52   | 520              | -                      | -              |                 | -                 |                       |                |
| KOKANG SAZ   | -  | -                | 10,000                 | -              |                 | -                 |                       |                |
| <b>TOTAL KACHIN+SHAN</b>   | <b>87,728</b>                              | <b>8,700</b>     | <b>10,000</b>          | <b>867</b>     | <b>15,000</b>   | <b>20,000</b>     | <b>-</b>              | <b>142,295</b> |
| <b>RAKHINE STATE</b>   |  |                  |                        |                |                 |                   |                       |                |
| BUTHIDAUNG   | -  | -                | -                      | -              | 61,550          | 100,000           | -                     | -              |
| KYAUK-PHYU   | 1,601                                      | -                | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| KYAUKTAW   | 1,154                                      | 5,440            | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| MAUNGDAW   | 1,400                                      | -                | -                      | -              | 110,740         |                   | -                     |                |
| MINBYA   | 72   | 5,115            | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| MRAUK-U  | 195  | 3,493            | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| MYEBON   | 2,899                                      | -                | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| PAUKTAW  | 19,524                                     | -                | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| RAMREE   | 264  | -                | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| RATHEDAUNG   | 4,055                                      | -                | -                      | -              | 5,000           |                   | -                     |                |
| SITTWE   | 92,529                                     | 6,146            | -                      | -              | -               |                   | -                     |                |
| <b>TOTAL RAKHINE</b>   | <b>123,693</b>                             | <b>20,194</b>    | <b>-</b>               | <b>-</b>       | <b>177,290</b>  |                   | <b>100,000</b>        | <b>-</b>       |
| <b>TOTAL PEOPLE</b>  | <b>211,421</b>                             | <b>28,894</b>    | <b>10,000</b>          | <b>867</b>     | <b>192,290</b>  | <b>120,000</b>    |                       | <b>563,472</b> |
| <b>FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE (Requiring food security assistance for approx. six months)</b> |  |                  |                        |                |                 |                   |                       |                |
| AYEYARWADY   | -  | -                | -                      | -              | -               | -                 | 154,425               | 154,425        |
| BAGO   | -  | -                | -                      | -              | -               | -                 | 100,786               | 100,786        |
| CHIN <sup>3</sup>  | -  | -                | -                      | -              | -               | -                 | 35,021                | 35,021         |
| MAGWAY   | -  | -                | -                      | -              | -               | -                 | 38,168                | 38,168         |
| RAKHINE  | -  | -                | -                      | -              | -               | -                 | 56,621                | 56,621         |
| SAGAING <sup>3</sup>   | -  | -                | -                      | -              | -               | -                 | 74,365                | 74,365         |
| <b>TOTAL PEOPLE</b>  |  |                  |                        |                |                 |                   | <b>459,386</b>        | <b>459,386</b> |

1. Figures provided by the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster, October 2015. Please note that these figures do not include new displacement of an estimated 6,000 people in Shan State that occurred in October/November 2015.

2. Displaced people who returned to Kokang and who are currently receiving food assistance from WFP.

3. People displaced by flood/landslides still in temporary sites are included in the total number of the flood affected people.

# WHAT IF?

## ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

### SHRINKING PROTECTION SPACE FOR THOSE MOST IN NEED



Without continued support from humanitarian organizations working to ensure the protection of 200,000 IDPs and other affected individuals, including the most vulnerable, many will continue to be exposed to unnecessary threats and risks. In Kachin/Shan, on-going conflict continues to cause displacement, exposure to land-mines, gender-based violence and grave violations against children. In Rakhine, prolonged displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement, inadequate documentation and discriminatory practices continue to impact lives often resulting in negative coping mechanisms that heighten protection risks.

### INCREASED RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE



Over 300,000 people in Rakhine and Shan and about 460,000 flood affected people continue to be food insecure in Myanmar. Due to lack of access to livelihoods, movement restrictions and security concerns, many of these people are heavily dependent on food assistance and other livelihood support. Without food and livelihood assistance, the most vulnerable groups may be exposed to health risks including malnutrition. There is also a risk of people resorting to negative coping strategies.

### LACK OF ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES CAN LEAD TO LOSS OF LIVES



Without continued life-saving support from humanitarian organizations in the health sector, over 500,000 people in Myanmar will be at serious risk, with consequences for communities at every level. Without primary health care, children will be at risk of contracting vaccine preventable diseases. Common ailments left untreated may progress to serious morbidity and mortality. Women with no access to reproductive care are at far greater risk of further complications.

### UNSAFE WATER AND SANITATION WILL EXPOSE THOUSANDS TO DISEASES



Without continued support from humanitarian organizations, over 440,000 people will not have adequate access to safe water, hygiene and basic sanitation. Outbreaks of preventable communicable and water-borne diseases could occur. Poor living conditions of the displaced in overcrowded camps and collective shelters could further exacerbate the risk of illness and death from diseases. In Rakhine, water scarcity during the dry season usually leaves more than 20,000 people at risk each year.

### INADEQUATE SHELTER EXPOSES FAMILIES TO MULTIPLE RISKS



Without the support and expertise provided by humanitarian organizations, over 200,000 displaced people in camps, including small children, elderly people, women and men will be exposed to undignified living conditions and unnecessary risks. Many existing temporary shelters have already reached the end of their lifespan and many displaced people are still living in sub-standard shelters. Urgent assistance is needed to reduce their exposure to health and protection risks.

### MORE CHILDREN WILL MISS OUT ON QUALITY EDUCATION



Lack of support from humanitarian organizations for education services will mean that 188,000 children affected by conflict or inter-communal tensions may not receive adequate education. In Rakhine, the majority of the IDP children remain dependent on in-camp education services. In Kachin/Shan, the increasing number of IDP children requiring education has put pressure on the existing facilities in areas both within and beyond Government control.

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



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